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ORIGINAL

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. horticultural exports in February 1986 totaled $198 million, about 1 percent higher than February 1985. Export leaders during the month included fresh grapefruit, table grapes, almonds and processed products. Grapefruit shipments in February exceeded 31,000 tons--mostly to Japan and France--compared to only 12,000 tons during the same month a year earlier. Export movement of almonds to the Soviet Union continues at a strong pace and is accompanied by higher unit prices. Grape exports to the Far East (Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan), the Dominican Republic and Panama were up sharply in February. Fresh vegetable exports this year, however, continue to slump because of a sharp decline in onion sales to Japan and Canada. Exports of fresh non-citrus fruit remain disappointing largely due to smaller apple exports to Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United Arab Emirates. Total export earnings from all horticultural products during the first five months of fiscal year (FY) 1986 (October 1985-February 1986) were valued at $1.1 billion, 1 percent below the same period in FY 1985.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons, 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

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UPDATE

General Developments

--Revisions in Egypt's food policies announced on March 12, 1986 mainly affect the system of price controls. These revised policies do not appear to alter significantly the import system for horticultural products. The government will continue to control prices of imported foods within the marketing chain. Price calculations, however, have been liberalized somewhat to allow for more realistic costs, and exchange rates associated with import transactions. Government "rationalization" committees will continue to control imports through the issuance of import licenses. There is no indication at this point that the import bans on fresh apples and dried fruit and nuts will be lifted.

--The value of U.S. horticultural exports to Japan, the leading U.S. offshore market, increased one percent to $493 million in calendar year 1985. Among the items showing significant gains in sales were fresh oranges, kiwifruit, melons, raisins, frozen concentrated grapefruit juice, frozen french fried potatoes, wines and other fermented beverages (wine coolers). On the downside, fresh onion exports dropped precipitously by $15 million to $2.7 million because of a larger Japanese crop. Canned fruit exports slipped some but should recover in 1986, with the assistance of an intensive promotional campaign for canned peaches and fruit cocktail.

--Argentina has reduced or eliminated export taxes on a number of agricultural products, effective February 22, 1986. Some of the major horticultural items affected were as follows:

Item	Old rate	New rate
	Percent ad valorem	
Dehydrated vegetables	15.5	0
Citrus peel	10.0	0
Dried fruit	10.0	0
Green olives	11.0	5.0
Fruit paste	6.0	0
Canned fruit	6.0	0
Common wines	6.0	5.0
Fine wines	6.0	0

Citrus and Products

--Japan has announced a fresh orange import quota of 85,500 metric tons for the first half of the 1986/87 Japanese fiscal year. This quota consists of a 31,750-ton general allocation for the April-September 1986 period and a 53,750-ton seasonal allocation which can be imported only during June through August 1986. The quota for the second half of the fiscal year is expected to be 29,500 tons, raising the total annual quota to 115,000 tons, 11,000 tons above the 1985/86 level.

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Fresh Non-Citrus

--U.S. Papaya exports have shown strength in 1986 as compared to a poor showing in calendar year 1985. For the first two months of 1986 the value of exports is up 69 percent over 1985 at $725,000 because of higher prices and an increase in volume. Exports in 1985 were $3.1 million and 3,475 tons. Japan, where the FAS and the Hawaii Papaya Administrative Committee have an ongoing export promotion program, is the major destination for U.S. papaya exports.

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--The European Community's (EC) minimum import price (MIP) for raisins has increased by more than 50 percent in dollar terms over the past year, making the MIP at least equal to the f.a.s. price (delivered at port of embarkation) for California raisins, and well above the minimum acceptable price for most other non-EC suppliers. The minimum import price on sultanas and raisins entering the EC from non-EC "third" countries has been in effect since 1982. It is a support mechanism to make possible the disposal of the entire Greek sultana crop.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM IMPORT PRICE FOR RAISINS AND SULTANAS

Date	ECU	U.K. Pounds Sterling	U.S. Dollars	U.S. Cents
	Per Metric Ton			Per lb.
3/4/85	1,120	715.76	767.37	34.81
5/27/85	1,120	670.03	840.22	38.11
7/15/85	1,120	652.01	903.04	40.96
9/24/85	1,232	737.79	1,058.00	47.99
1/6/86	1,232	800.29	1,150.82	52.20
3/3/86	1,232	843.74	1,221.73	55.42

--Austria recently reclassified dried prune imports from Chapter 8 to Chapter 20 of its tariff code, and out of what the U.S. Government believes was its proper international tariff classification. The United States recently agreed to a higher cheese import quota in exchange for a reduction in Austria's import duties on dried prunes. Since Austria has not yet notified the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of the reclassification, the United States is concerned that Austria would now be free to adjust prune import duty rates upward. Rather than having the Austrian trade concessions transferred to the new classification, the United States would prefer that dried prunes be returned to their original classification.

—Based on a February 26, 1986, complaint by the Australian almond industry, the Australian Customs Service is conducting an inquiry into alleged dumping of U.S. almonds in Australia. The complaint alleges that imported almonds from the United States are causing material injury in the form of sales losses and theatened price suppression, and that U.S. product is being sold at f.o.b. export prices which are lower than the normal value in the United States. U.S. almond exports to Australia were valued at $6.2 million in 1984/85.

Exports of shelled almonds to Australia have grown gradually, and accounted for 2 percent of U.S. exports of shelled almonds last season. Season-to-date (July 1985-February 1986) exports of shelled almonds are down 23 percent from a similar period in 1984/85.

--The United States is having a successful filbert export season. The quantity of shelled and in-shell filberts exported during July 1985-February 1986 was twice the quantity for the similar period in 1984/85. The value of exports is $6.2 million, up 56 percent. U.S. filbert imports are down by half.

Other Processed Fruit

--South Africa expects to increase its exports of canned deciduous fruit this year by as much as 25 percent, following good crops of peaches and apricots. Exporters were unable to capitalize fully on last year's low rand exchange rate because of a small pack, but at this time the pack of canned apricots is expected to increase by 50 percent and canned peaches by 10 percent. High quality and a favorable exchange rate have allowed South Africa to retain a small share of the EC market, but early indications are that the EC is oversupplied with old pack. Last month the South African Canned Fruit Export Board announced a 5 percent hike in the prices it had announced last November.

Vegetables

--Production of tomatoes for processing in Israel is expected to decrease in 1986. Israel's production of tomatoes for processing peaked in 1983 at 295,000 tons and has declined every year since. In 1985, 251,000 tons were harvested for processing. In Israel, representatives of the tomato producers and the Citrus and Tomato Products Board negotiated a 1986 base price of $58 per metric ton, delivered to factory, eight percent less than last year. Many growers are claiming that production is unprofitable in some areas at that price. A shortage of irrigation water might also reduce acreage planted. (See the February 1986 issue of the Horticultural Products circular for further information on Israel's tomato processing industry.)

--The EC is expected to place tighter restrictions on processed tomato subsidies which should lead to a decline in Greek production. Last season, Greek farmers produced an excess supply of processed tomatoes. Originally, the EC agreed to subsidize the processing of only 1.0 million tons. Under pressure from Greek growers, the EC agreed to subsidize an additional 400,000 tons if the subsidy paid to processors was reduced. That left an excess of one-quarter million tons which were harvested, but not processed. These tomatoes were withdrawn from the market under EC support programs for fresh vegetables.

Trade sources report that Italian tomato processors continue to face problems this season with high stocks and low trading levels of both the paste and peeled products. Industry officials in Italy have estimated that by the end of July there will be 15 million to 20 million cases of peeled product in stock whereas the 'ideal' carryover should be 2 million.

--The Taiwan market shows excellent potential for U.S. frozen french fries. The current U.S. share of imports is 30 percent but could increase sharply with promotional activities aimed at fast food and home consumers. Until two years ago, french fries were a relatively unknown food. French fry consumption

has increased due to the rapid growth of fast food restaurants in Taiwan. In 1985, fast food restaurants probably consumed 90 percent of the estimated 1,500 tons of french fries consumed. U.S. exports of frozen french fries have increased over the last few years. In 1985, the United States exported 73 tons to Taiwan which is a small portion of exports to the Pacific Rim countries. Detailed data on U.S. exports of frozen french fries appear in the Statistical Section.

--A $2-million market promotion program for U.S. frozen potatoes will be undertaken by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the five Pacific Rim countries of Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore. This export assistance program will be administered by USDA's Foreign. Agricultural Service (FAS) in accordance with Section 1124 of the Food Security Act of 1985. The promotional activities will be carried out cooperatively through an agreement between FAS and the National Potato Promotion Board, a nonprofit commodity organization which has worked with FAS on export promotion programs since 1974. The export sales anticipated as a result of the program should be of help to the U.S. potato industry, which is currently troubled by excess supplies and depressed prices. In 1985, U.S. exports of frozen potatoes reached an all-time high of 66,150 tons valued at $64 million. Approximately 90 percent of these exports were to the Pacific Rim Region.

--On March 20 Revenue Canada announced its final determination on the anti-dumping case against U.S. potatoes in British Columbia. Revenue Canada's ruling was affirmative. The weighted average margin of dumping was 32.4 percent. A provisional duty has been assessed on potatoes until the Canadian Import Tribunal makes its determination. The Tribunal's verdict is due by April 19, 1986.

--Finland began allowing restricted imports of fresh carrots and onions on April 3, 1986. Import quotas of 4,000 metric tons of carrots and 2,000 tons of onions were announced for April. A decision will be made at a later date on import levels for subsequent months.

Nursery Products

--Imports of fresh cut flowers, mainly roses and carnations, have increased substantially over the past decade, and especially during the last few years. Imports of roses and carnations increased from 71.9 million and 492.0 million blooms, respectively, in 1981 to 172.6 million and 714.5 million blooms in 1985. The principal supplier of fresh cut roses and standard carnations imported into the United States in 1985 was Colombia, accounting for 73 and 92 percent, respectively. Other significant suppliers of roses and carnations were the Netherlands, Mexico, Israel and Guatemala. Cut roses and standard carnations imported in 1985 were valued at $43.4 and $42.9 million f.o.b. basis, respectively. Detailed data appear in the Statistical Section.

Wine, Beer and Hops

--French wine exports in 1985 totaled 11.9 million hectoliters, 4 percent greater than in 1984. Reflecting the sales of higher quality wines, the value of 1985 exports reached $1.9 billion, 18 percent above a year earlier. Volume wise, West Germany was the largest market for French wines, followed by the

United Kingdom and the United States. On a value basis, however, the United States ranked first for French wine sales in 1985, reflecting the offtake of a larger percentage of champagnes and quality wines. The United States took 10 percent of the quantity, but accounted for 21 percent of French wine exports by value. Sales to the United States in 1986 are likely to be adversely affected by the declining value of the dollar.

--On Feb. 14, 1986, Mexico lowered official minimum import prices used for the assessment of import duties on beer and wine. These products can be imported only after an import permit is obtained from the Secretariat of Commerce. These permits are difficult to obtain since they are generally used to restrict imports. In 1985, the Unied States exported a total of $260,000 of beer, wine, and other fermented beverages to Mexico.

MEXICO: OFFICIAL MINIMUM IMPORT PRICES

Product	Old Official Price	New Official Price
	U.S.$ per kg. gross wgt.	
Beer, made from malt	1.50	0.80
Champagne, sparkling wines	22.00	7.00
Red, white or rose wines, alcoholic strength up to 14 degrees	5.00	2.00
Dessert wines (vino generoso)	7.00	5.00
Vermouth	7.00	2.00
Other fermented beverages	5.00	1.50

--Paraguay has imposed new import duties on wines. The duty on wine with less than 12 percent alcohol, and in containers less than 10 liters, is 40 percent ad valorem. Imports in containers of 10 liters or more are prohibited. A 30-percent duty applies to sparkling wines and all wines with an alcohol content of 12 percent or more. The United States exported only $22,000 of wine to Paraguay in 1985.

--The Province of Ontario, Canada, will change the markup system for all wines and impose a flat tax of Can $13.50 (U.S. $9.50) per case. This change is expected to result in lower retail prices for domestic wines and high-priced imports, and higher prices for very low priced imported wine. Under the old system, wine imports were subject to a 123 percent markup with no flat fee, while domestic wines had a 50 percent markup and also no flat fee. With the new system, imports are to be marked up 66 percent plus being assessed the standard fee of Can $13.50 per case. Domestic wines will now have a markup of only 1 percent plus the standard fee.

--Italian authorities have established that some domestic wines containing excessive levels of methyl alcohol were responsible for the deaths of six persons and serious illness for many others. The wines involved are Cortese del Piemonte and Barbera del Piemonte, bottled in the Piedmont region of Italy. The methyl alcohol may have been contained in bulk wine from Apulia which was shipped to the Piedmont region for blending.

BRAZIL CITRUS

Overview

The Brazilian citrus industry is now undergoing a difficult period of transition. Just a year ago, the Brazilian industry faced unparalleled prosperity as a vigorous world demand for its orange juice created record returns for both juice processors and fruit growers. This economic boom, however, now has ended for most of the Brazil's citrus industry, with many firms struggling to maintain their profitability.

The rapid sequence of four severe freezes in Florida during the past six seasons encouraged many Brazilians to believe that U.S. supplies of orange juice would be significantly and permanently reduced from the level of the late 1970's. At the same time, growth in U.S. and European consumption was thought to assure acceptable export price levels together with healthy increases in annual sales volumes. With this in mind, a major expansion of Brazil's fruit production and plant capacity was undertaken, which is just now coming to a close.

This increase in Brazil's productive capacity along with the marked progress achieved in 1985/86 toward the recovery of the Florida orange crop has led to a global oversupply situation for orange juice. European and American importers reacted to this new supply and demand relationship by cutting back on their juice purchases to meet no more than their current needs. This has forced the Brazilian industry to bear the burden of inventorying product, while overseas buyers adopted a wait and see attitude based on the expectation of additional price declines. Many within the Brazilian industry, realizing that if Brazil is to take advantage of its expanding capacity, have been urging the adoption of a stable export price policy significantly below officially sanctioned levels. In response to this request, the Brazilian Government lifted all quantitative restrictions and minimum price controls on orange juice exports in late March 1986.

Fruit Production

The early season forecast for the 1985 orange harvest in the State of Sao Paulo called for a record 220 million boxes (90 pounds each) based on the expectation of normal weather conditions and excellent grove care. As the season progressed, crop estimates were reduced in order to take into account the impact of the drought which persisted from July 1985 through early January 1986. More than 95 percent of Sao Paulo's orange crop is grown on non-irrigated land. The final tally, however, shows a crop outturn of 230 million boxes. The increased figure is explained in part by an initial underestimation of production and by exceptional fruit prices which encouraged a maximum effort to increase fruit availability.

Orange prices received by growers during the 1985 season increased dramatically in comparison with recent years. This largely was due to fierce competition among processors to secure future fruit supplies. Brazilian juice processors initiated contracting activity with growers for the 1985 season's fruit as early as October-November 1984. At that time, export demand for

Brazil's frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) was strong and several of the largest processors were programming significant increases in their fruit needs for the upcoming 1985 season. This was based on an almost industry-wide expansion of existing facilities together with significant new plant construction. Brazilian growers received advance payments against future delivery on their 1985 crops during the last quarter of calendar 1984 ranging from $3.25 to $3.75 per box. The season average price for last year is estimated at a record $4 per box, on-tree basis. This was nearly double the average grower fruit price obtained for the 1984 season and four times greater than in 1983.

The outlook for 1986 calls for a crop of 210 million boxes. This is significantly higher than the recently released 140 million box forecast made by Sao Paulo's State Secretariat of Agriculture. The drought which affected all major growing areas in Sao Paulo ended in early January, with steady rainfall continuing through February and March. Fruit set from the first bloom in August-September is generally viewed as a complete failure because of the drought. Subsequent blooms, however, were successful and trees are now carrying large numbers of small, green fruit.

The initiation of the 1986 harvest is likely to be delayed until August, 60-90 days later than normal, in order to allow fruit to mature and size properly. In addition, the industry is expected to absorb the extra cost of multiple pickings rather than adhering to a single, clean pick which usually is the norm. This will tend to increase total harvested fruit volume as well as foster an improved processor juice yield and overall juice quality. Processors and growers have begun preliminary negotiations over next year's orange price. While discussions so far have not yet produced a price agreement, it appears certain that (1) growers will not receive an advance payment for the upcoming harvest and that (2) higher processing costs and lower juice prices will mandate at least a 50-percent cut in fruit prices.

In recent years, Sao Paulo citrus growers, reportedly, have been planting 7-8 million orange trees annually. Of this planting figure, roughly 1.5 million was for the replacement of trees affected by decline and other diseases. At present, there are about 125-130 million orange trees planted in Sao Paulo compared to 45 million trees in Florida. Assuming normal weather conditions, the Sao Paulo orange harvest is capable of reaching 270-290 million boxes by the end of the 1990's. This, of course, is dependent on world demand for Brazilian orange juice growing sufficiently to warrant the continued excellent grove care now in practice and utilizaiton of all fruit available.

Orange Juice Outturn

Production of frozen concentrated orange juice in Sao Paulo during the 1985/86 (July-June) season is estimated at 848,000 tons at 65° brix (292 million gallons at 42° brix). The volume of fruit utilized by Brazilian juice plants reached a record 212 million boxes. Although the industry's average juice yield slipped somewhat from a year earlier, it still was about 12 percent higher than normal due to the dry weather that persisted over much of the growing season. Most plants reportedly operated in 1985/86 on a fruit requirement of 250 boxes per ton of orange juice concentrate compared to 280 boxes per ton of juice in the early 1980's.

Sao Paulo's FCOJ production in 1986/87 is projected to decline approximately 30 percent from last year's level in response to a smaller fruit utilization by processors and a lower average juice yield. The 1986 season's processed fruit volume is forecast at 170 million boxes, representing slightly more than 80 percent of total fruit availability. While this figure is significantly below the 92 percent level recorded during the prior 2 seasons, it is in line with earlier years.

A strong processing demand for oranges during the 1984 and 1985 seasons severely limited fresh fruit consumption. In those years, processors simply outbid the domestic fresh market for fruit supplies. In contrast, processor demand for fruit in 1986 is expected to weaken, making a substantially larger quantity of fresh oranges available to Brazilian consumers. In addition, fresh oranges will be relatively less expensive than in recent years. This is assured by the freeze on wholesale and retail food prices under the new national economic program installed in February.

SAO PAULO: SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
ORANGES AND FCOJ, 1980-1986 1/

Item	Season						
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 Prelim.	1986 forecast
	Million Boxes 2/						
Oranges							
Production	170	180	195	180	190	230	210
Fresh Consumption	33	26	33	33	13	16	38
Fresh Exports	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Processed 3/	135	153	160	145	175	212	170
	1,000 Metric Tons 4/						
FCOJ-65° brix							
Beginning Stocks	62	38	20	102	10	11	244
Production	479	586	550	508	726	848	600
Domestic Consumption	16	16	16	16	10	15	15
Exports	487	588	452	584	715	600	725
Ending Stocks (June 30)	38	20	102	10	11	244	104
FCOJ Yield (Kg/box of oranges)	3.55	3.83	3.44	3.50	4.15	4.0	3.53

1/ Harvest and processing normally begin in late April or early May. The marketing season for FCOJ begins on July 1 of each year indicated. 2/ 40.8 kg. or 90 pounds. 3/ Includes 5-7 million boxes of tangerines and tangors during 1980-82, and approximately 2-3 million boxes of tangerines and tangors in 1983-86. 4/ One metric ton of 65° brix equals 344.8 gallons of 42° brix concentrate.

Processing Costs and Revenues

The cost of producing orange juice in Brazil during the 1985/86 season increased more than 50 percent over the prior year. This largely was due to the higher prices paid by processors for fruit. Faced with a sharply higher cost structure and falling export prices for FCOJ, the industry is under considerable economic strain.

As shown in the table below, the juice industry's average cost of producing and transporting one ton of FCOJ at 65° brix to the Brazilian port of Santos during 1985/86 is estimated at slightly more than $1,400. The projected 1985/86 season average minimum export price (MEP) fixed by the Brazilian Government, however, is close to $1,000. In recent months, the MEP has played catch up with rapidly falling international orange juice prices. This has forced Brazilian exporters to consistently sell juice at prices below the officially sanctioned MEP in order to maintain their sales volumes. As a result, the actual price received by exporters for orange juice probably will average no more than $850-$900 per ton in 1985/86. Brazilian exporters of FCOJ will lose on average about $540 per ton shipped during the 1985/86 season, with the industry's total annual loss exceeding $300 million.

BRAZILIAN FCOJ PROCESSING COSTS AND REVENUES FOR 1985/86 SEASON

ITEM	Dollars per Metric Ton at 65° Brix	Cents per Pound Solids
Fruit (250 boxes at $4.00/box)	1,000	69.8
Pick and haul ($0.52/box)	130	9.1
Processing cost 1/	280	19.5
Sao Paulo value added tax (ICM) 2/	43	3.0
Brazilian export tax 3/	46	3.2
Less: Revenue from by-products	- 85	- 5.9
Total cost, f.o.b. Santos	1,414	98.7
FCOJ sales price	850-900	59.3-62.8
Loss per ton	514-564	35.9-39.4

1/ Includes cost of by-products, commission charges, warehousing and transport costs to port of Santos. 2/ Based on processor payment of 4.25 percent of season average MEP of $1,020. 3/ For shipments to the United States, the export tax is equal to 4.51 percent (1 percent to non-U.S. destinations) of season average MEP of $1,020.

The Brazilian orange juice industry hopes to obtain relief from its cost-revenue squeeze by the removal or a reduction in the taxes assessed against FCOJ. Processors will probably ask the Brazilian government to modify the value-added tax imposed by the state of Sao Paulo. In return, processors probably would agree to a higher fruit price than the $1.25-$1.50/box for the upcoming 1986 crop than would be justified under a strict cost/revenue analysis for juice. The value-added tax, levied against FCOJ for the first time in July 1985, was based on 8.5 percent of the f.o.b. export value for the 1985/86

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marketing year (roughly $87 per ton of FCOJ). Payment of the value-added tax was evenly shared by growers and processors in 1985/86. Growers are expected to demand that the full burden of this tax fall on processors during the upcoming season.

Processors also are looking to remove the 3.51 percent export tax charged on shipments to the United States. This tax, collected by the Brazilian Government, is the result of an agreement between the United States and Brazil that settled a countervailing duty investigation on U.S. imports of Brazilian FCOJ. The final ruling by the International Trade Commission in that case found that subsidized exports of Brazilian FCOJ were injuring or threatening to injure a U.S. industry.

This export tax is supposed to offset subsidies granted by the Brazilian Government to its orange juice industry. According to an analysis prepared by the U.S. Department of Commerce in 1983, the Brazilian industry received preferential working capital financing equivalent to 2.38 percent of the f.o.b. export value of FCOJ. It also benefited from an income tax exemption on the percentage of their profits attributable to exports which was calculated to be equivalent to 1.13 percent of export value. This income tax exemption for exports is still in effect. The value of this subsidy to the industry, however, has been substantially reduced by this past year's poor earnings. Subsidized financing granted the industry under Resolution 674 is no longer available. The Brazilian juice industry is expected to seek a recalculation by the Department of Commerce of Brazilian subsidies. Such a request can be made only during the anniversary month of the original suspension agreement. This means that Brazil may not request such a review until March 1987.

Orange Juice Exports

Brazilian exports of frozen concentrated orange juice during maketing year 1985/86 (July-June) are forecast at 600,000 metric tons at 55° brix (207 million gallons at 42° brix), 16 percent below a year earlier. Shipments during the first 6 months are estimated at 245,000 tons compared to 550,000 tons during the same July-December period in 1984. Export sales of FCOJ in both the United States and Western Europe were off sharply. Export demand is expected to improve noticeably over the second half of 1985/86 because of the dramatic decline in orange juice prices in recent months.

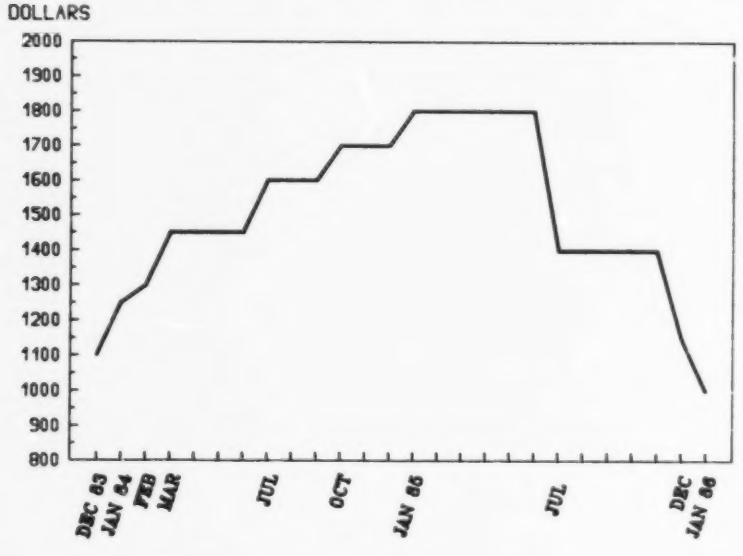
Juice stocks in Brazil have risen dramatically in response to the decline in export movement during marketing year 1985/86 and the season's record juice production. FCOJ stocks on June 30, 1986, are forecast at 244,000 tons compared to only 11,000 tons a year earlier. In order to better monitor inventories, the industry is using the Brazilian subsidiary of Price Waterhouse and Company to conduct periodic audits of FCOJ supplies in Brazil.

In an attempt to stimulate export sales of FCOJ, the Brazilian Government eliminated on March 19, 1986, its system of export controls based on a minimum export price (MEP) and export quotas. The action generally was in compliance with industry requests for the liberalization of the orange juice trade. The government's decision to eliminate the quota system likely was prompted by a recent court ruling which allowed one of Brazil's processors to export FCOJ in excess of its designated quota volume.

The removal of the minimum export price on orange juice sales, to a large degree, represented an acknowledgement by the Brazilian Government that the MEP had become a significant limiting factor for FCOJ exports. Throughout the past year, the world price of orange juice declined steadily with CACEX reducing the MEP in tandem but never sufficiently to catch the real market price. Processors were faced with the decision of either making sales contracts at prices below the officially sanctioned MEP or adhere to the MEP and watch their sales volumes plummet. Almost without exception, processors chose the former option. Processors continued to register their sales on their export licenses, however, at the MEP price.

BRAZILIAN MINIMUM EXPORT PRICE FOR FCOJ

(DOLLARS PER METRIC TON OF 65 DEGREE BRIX)



With processors obligated to turn over to the Brazilian Government the U.S. dollars received from their sales, as indicated on their licenses, Brazilian exporters were confronted with the necessity of obtaining additional dollars to legitimize their sales. In most cases, these dollars were acquired from reserves set aside in earlier years when actual sales prices exceeded the MEP but sales were registered with CACEX at only the MEP. While the industry was by and large willing to continue making sales at the market price, many processors were being forced to curtail their sales simply because they were running short on their dollar reserves or were unable to bear the cost of acquiring the extra dollars that they were obligated to turn over to CACEX.

Exporters, even without the MEP, still must exercise care in recording accurately the FCOJ sales price on their export registrations. The industry, reportedly, has been informed by CACEX that it will be moritoring carefully export sales to insure that the proper amount of U.S. dollars is recovered by the Brazilian Government. At present, the unofficial price guideline being used by exporters of FCOJ is said to be about $800 per ton, f.o.b. Santos.

Export quotas had been assigned by the Bank of Brazil (CACEX) to individual processors on the basis of sales volumes recorded during the prior year. Two of the big three processors—Citrosuco and Cargill—along with some of the smaller processors were strongly opposed to this method of allocating export shares since it did not take into account the recent large increases in their processing capacity. They viewed the export quota system as a means of perpetuating the dominant position of Cutrale in the industry by limiting their export sales and, thereby, requiring them to carry a disproportionate share of Brazil's growing juice inventory.

Processing Facilities

The very large operating losses absorbed by processors this year probably will encourage some of the smaller firms to merge with one of the larger processors in order to survive. Frutropic, a small privately owned juice plant, reportedly, already has been forced to seek the assistance of the Brazilian courts in order to continue operating. This merger activity supports the continued concentration of ownership in Brazil's orange juice industry. At present, the 3 largest Brazilian processors—Citrosuro, Cutrale and Cargill—control more than 80 percent of Brazil's orange juice processing capacity and close to 85 percent of installed capacity in the State of Sao Paulo.

The industry's tendency toward concentration has been complemented by a clearly defined program of new plant construction and expansion of existing facilities. Most of this activity has focused on Brazil's 3 largest firms and results from investment decisions made prior to the 1985/86 season when the industry's profit margins were exceptional. During the 1985/86 season, Cargill opened its second orange juice plant in Sao Paulo at Uchoa while Cutrale's plants in Colina and Conchal received substantial increases in their processing capacity. The most ambitious expansion plans, however, were undertaken by Citrosuco as it added equipment to both its Limeira and Matao plants.

This latest round of expansion pushes total processing capacity in Sao Paulo to 275 million boxes, more than 100 million boxes above projected fruit utilization for processing in the upcoming 1986/87 season. Because of this substantial excess capacity, along with the serious negative cash flow position of the industry, additional expenditures for equipment for Brazil's juice plants should be minimal over the next several years.

The increase in the Matao plant, scheduled for completion before the start of the 1986/87 processing season, is particularly noteworthy since it enables Citrosuco to replace Cutrale as the largest processor in Brazil. The Matao plant will operate next year with 204 extractors and an evaporation capacity of 1 million pounds of water per hour. The plant will be capable of processing 425,000 boxes of fruit daily or 71 million boxes over an entire season. Citrosuco's Matao plant is not only the largest plant in Brazil--as shown in the following table--but is the largest plant in the world. The plant's fruit utilization capacity is estimated to be 160 percent greater than the biggest plant in the United States and represents by itself 25 percent of Brazil's entire processing capacity.

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ORANGE PROCESSING PLANTS IN BRAZIL

Plant	Location	Ownership	Number of Extractors	Evaporation Capacity 1/	Fruit Capacity (000 Boxes/Season) 2/	Year Opened
SAO PAULO STATE:						
Cutrale	Araraquara	Cutrale	84 FMC	335,000	28,000	1963
Cutrale	Colina	Cutrale	96 FMC	460,000	37,000	1979
Citro-Mojiana 3/	Conchal	Cutrale	16 BROWN	100,000	6,500	1980
Citrovale	Olimpia	Cutrale 40-50% Other Brazilian 50-60%	24 FMC	120,000	8,500	1980
Branco Peres	Itapolis	Cutrale 49% Other Brazilian 51%	16 FMC	60,000	3,300	1980
Sucorrico 4/	Araras	Cutrale-Citrosuco	28 FMC	50,000	4,000	1973
Tropisuco 5/	Sto. Ant. Posse	Cutrale-Citrosuco	12 FMC	30,000	2,200	1974
Citral	Limeira	Cutrale-Citrosuco	24 FMC	45,000	4,000	1971
Citrosuco	Matao	50% German 50% Brazilian	204 FMC	1,000,000	71,000	1964
Citrosuco	Limeira	50% German 50% Brazilian	76 FMC	310,000	22,000	1967
Bascitrus	Mirassol	Citrosuco-49% Private Brazilian-51%	10 FMC	40,000	2,200	1984
Cargill	Bebedouro	Cargill	80 FMC	370,000	29,000	1965
Cargill	Uchoa	Cargill	40 FMC	180,000	13,000	1985
Brascitrus	Matao	Private Brazilian	8 FMC	20,000	1,700	1979
Frutropic	Matao	Private Brazilian	20 FMC	140,000	9,500	1978
Frutesp	Bebedouro	Grower Cooperative	72 FMC	350,000	26,000	1965
Citropectina	Limeira	Private Brazilian	20 FMC	100,000	6,700	1954
Others (3) 6/		---	1 FMC			
			3 Other	---	400	---
Total	21		815 FMC, 16 BROWN, 3 Other	3,710,000	275,000	
OTHER STATES:						
Suvalan	Bento Goncalves-Rio Grande do Sol	Private Brazilian	8 FMC	40,000	1,500	---
Frutene	Estancia-Sergipe	Private Brazilian	24 FMC	60,000	5,000	1977
Frutas Tropicais do Nordeste	Estancia-Sergipe	Private Brazilian	20 FMC	90,000	4,500	1984
Others (4) 7/	---	---	3 FMC, 4 Other	10,000	1,000	---
Total	7	---	55 FMC, 4 Other	200,000	12,000	---
GRAND TOTAL	28	---	870 FMC, 16 BROWN, 7 Other	3,910,000	287,000	---

1/ Pounds of water per hour. 2/ 40.8 kilos (90 pounds) per box. The season is based on 26 operational days per month over a 6.5 month period. 3/ Plant switched to Brown extractors for 1985/86 season. Twelve FMC extractors remain at plant but are inactive. 4/ Tropisuco, Sucorrico, and Citral are administered as one unit under the Sucorrico name. 5/ Did not operate during 1983, 1984 and 1985 seasons. 6/ Includes the Libby and Antartica plants in Sao Paulo city and the Sicola plant in Sorocaba. 7/ Includes the Antarctica and Aripe plants located in Montenegro, Rio Grande do Sul; the Compal plant in Jaragua do Sul, Santa Catarina; and the Libby plant in Rio de Janeiro.

SOURCE: Based on data gathered from FAS field reports, trip survey, CITRUS Magazine of Brazil, and best information available from plant equipment manufacturers and other industry contacts.

April 1986

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

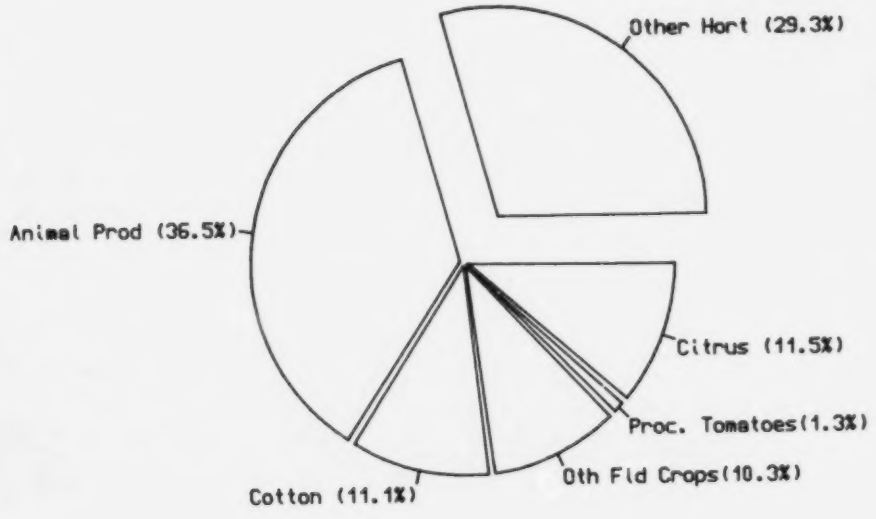
ISRAEL: OUTLOOK FOR SELECTED HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Horticultural products have a dominant position in Israel's agricultural sector. In 1983/84, they accounted for 42 percent of the value of the country's agricultural output according to official Israeli data. 1/ Horticultural products were equal to 61 percent of Israel's total agricultural exports in 1984. Cotton supplied another 20 percent.

This article discusses the situation and outlook for selected horticultural crops other than tomato products, which were covered in the February 1985 issue of this circular, and citrus, which will be covered in a forthcoming issue. The recently initiated Israel-U.S. Free Trade Area Agreement (FTA) gives Israeli exporters duty-free access to the U.S. market. The elimination of duties was immediate for some products, but for others will be phased in gradually or at a later date. All duties will be eliminated by 1995. For more information on the FTA, see the January 1986 issue of this circular.

Western Europe is still considered the natural market for Israel's horticultural exports, but exporters perceive a need to decrease the heavy dependence on this market. This perception lines up nicely with the U.S.-Israel FTA and the interest it has created in the U.S. market.

ISRAEL: SHARE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
(1983/84)



TOTAL VALUE -- $1.8 BILLION

1/ The estimated value of feed was deducted from the value of livestock products for this calculation.

In all markets, Israel's exporters will continue their effort to specialize on certain market niches that other exporting countries are unwilling or unable to fill. These include:

a) Top-of-the-line, high-quality items such as winter season tomatoes and melons.

b) Made-to-order processed items. For this, the small size of Israeli processors is helpful.

c) Exotic items, such as persimmons and fresh dates.

Some other items for which the United States is expected to be a growth market for Israeli exporters include dried dates, olives, dehydrated vegetables, wine, flowers, potted plants and flower bulbs.

Most of Israel's fresh non-citrus fruit, fresh vegetable, flower and nursery product exports are controlled by Agrexco, a government controlled export marketing company. Agrexco is the marketing arm of the Flower Board, the Fruit Board and the Vegetable Board. Its near-monopoly over exports of these products is supported by the government's export licensing system. One private company, now half-owned by the Avocado Growers' Association, shares in the export of avocados and melons. Flower exports are not restricted, but Agrexco accounts for 85 to 90 percent of export sales.

Growers are paid from separate pools maintained for each product. The principal products Agrexco sends to the United States are flowers, flower bulbs, tomatoes, melons, persimmons and dried dates. Flowers, tomatoes and melons go by air. Persimmons, dates and bulbs go in containers on weekly liner service.

Processed food products are exported by individual companies. The Food Center of the Israel Export Institute assists these companies in export promotion activities.

Almonds: Israel produces 2,000 to 3,000 tons of almonds (shelled), of which about one-half are sweet almonds, in most years. The modern almond industry started in the early 1960's after chemical control methods were developed to control a disease that made almond production uneconomical in the 1930's. Many of the plantings in the 1960's were inefficient and today produce high-cost almonds. Most almonds are grown on 9 or 10 kibbutz (collective) farms. All but one of the farms belongs to an almond marketing cooperative. Restrictions on new plantings help to maintain the cost structure of the industry at a high level.

The almond growing kibbutz that remains outside the almond growers' cooperative has built a $2 million factory to produce high-value almond products, such as candy and chocolate covered nuts. The factory's goal is to export 45 to 50 percent of its output, but exports--mostly to the United Kingdom--now represent only 15 percent of total output. Imported California almonds, are used for export products because of their lower price and higher quality. Israeli almonds are used for domestic market almond products. Imported almonds, which qualify for a duty drawback if they are re-exported, are substantially cheaper than the Israeli product.

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Apples: Israel produces 100,000 to 140,000 tons of apples per year. About 60 percent are Golden Delicious, but newer plantings tend toward Granny Smith and Red Delicious. Few apples are exported. Surplus production is diverted to the processing sector. The marketing season is extended with controlled-atmosphere storage.

Apple orchard area is not increasing but many orchards, originally planted in the mid-1950's, are being replaced. The newer orchards yield 50 tons per hectare or more, twice the level as older plantings. The most important apple producing area is in the northern highlands near the Lebanese border. The area is hilly and extremely rocky. The settlements in this area were originally established to secure the border area.

Apple Juice: Excess apple production is used by two concentrate apple juice (CAJ) factories, one with 20,000-25,000 tons annual fruit processing capacity and the other with about 5,000 tons. About 55 or 60 percent of Israel's CAJ production, all of it from the larger factory, is exported. About 90 percent of exports go to the United States. Production fluctuates from year to year because the factories take only apples not needed for the domestic fresh market. Most CAJ is a relatively low-acid product mostly from Golden Delicious apples. In 1985/86, less than 10,000 tons of apples were processed because the crop was small. The larger factory is owned by the cooperative federation which operates all of Israel's apple packing houses.

Apricots are now the only important fruit for canning in Israel. About 2,000 to 3,000 tons are processed per year of which 400-500 tons are used for pulp and the remainder for canning. Israel can not compete in the European canned apricot market. Thus, it would increase production for canning only if the U.S. market were promising.

Avocado production and exports increased rapidly in past 10 or 15 years. New plantings continue at a moderate pace, but older trees planted in inappropriate locations are being uprooted. Principal varieties are Fuerte (38 percent), Hass (28 percent), and Ettinger (24 percent). New plantings are 40 percent Hass. Avocado prices are now one-half the level of a few years ago. In response, growers are financing a research program whose goal is to double crop yields.

By the 1990's, Israel's avocado exports could reach 100,000 to 120,000 tons, possibly double the 59,000 tons exported in 1984/85. The United States is not considered a potential market because of plant quarantine restrictions. Agrexco now controls about 70 percent of exports, down from 85 percent a few years ago. The Avocado Growers' Association recently acquired a 50-percent equity in Hilron, the only private avocado exporting firm.

Date production will increase two or threefold during the next 10 years because of new plantings in the Arava (East) area of the Negev Desert in Southern Israel and in the Jordan Valley. New plantings are continuing despite fears of future overproduction. Date palms are among the few viable crops for new settlements in desert areas. Most of the anticipated new production is slated for export, much of it to the United States. About one-third of production will be Chiani dates, which will be shipped frozen and marketed as a fresh produce item, mostly at Christmas time. Fresh dates differ from the traditional dried product in that they have a sugar content of 20-25 percent compared to about 75 percent for dried dates.

The major date varieties for drying among the newer plantings are Deglet Noor and Medjool, which are sold for table use. Within 10 years, production could increase to 5,000 tons of fresh dates and 10,000 to 12,000 tons of dried dates. Exports to the United States could increase from less than 100 tons per year to as much as 3,000 or 4,000 tons.

ISRAEL: DATE PALMS BY VARIETY, JAN. 1985
(1,000 Trees)

Category	Chiani	Deglet Noor	Medjool	Other	TOTAL	Male Trees
Fully Productive (Over 10 yr. old)	11	5	2	25	43	1
Partially Productive (Planted 1975-78)	5	5	4	8	22	--
Non-bearing (Planted 1979-84)	23	21	24	26	94	4
TOTAL	39	31	29	60	159	6

Source: Israel Date Palm Growers' Secretariat

Flowers, Ornamentals and Bulbs: Israeli production and exports of flowers increased rapidly following the oil crisis of 1973/74, which raised the cost of fuel for greenhouses in Northern Europe. Quantities exported leveled off after 1980 and returns from flower exports declined sharply in recent years. Many growers have left the industry after suffering heavy losses. There was optimism at the beginning of the 1985/86 season, however, because of the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar. The main shipping season is November to May.

Agrexco does not have a monopoly in cut flower exports, but it has recently increased its share of exports from about 70 percent to 85 or 90 percent. Three private companies control the remaining exports. Three or four additional exporters recently have gone out of business. Agrexco receives flowers from 7 packing houses and ships from its own terminal at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion International Airport. About one-half of Agrexco flower exports are marketed directly under the Carmel label. The other half are marketed through the Dutch flower auction. The auction, controlled by the Dutch Flower Growers' Association, invited the Israelis to participate on the conditions that they not disrupt the market and keep auction officials informed about anticipated levels of shipments.

The United States is seen as a dynamic growth market for cut flowers, but after 3 years of losses the Flower Board and Agrexco plan to maximize short run returns to growers and are not willing to invest immediately in U.S. market promotion. Aircraft carrying flowers to the U.S. market make a stop in Amsterdam, where some Israeli flowers are unloaded and Dutch flowers added to the load. Airfreight to the United States from Israel is $1.20 per kg.--a back-leg rate one-half the U.S.-to-Israel rate. The United States imposes a 22.56-percent countervailing duty on imports of fresh cut roses from Israel. Israeli officials claim that the subsidies being countervailed against have been greatly reduced.

Overall, Israel's flower exports are expected to recover from recent setbacks and register moderate growth through the remainder of the decade. Prospects for growth in exports of bulbs and potted plants to the U.S. market are excellent.

ISRAEL: CUT FLOWER MARKETINGS
(Million Blooms)

Flower	1984/85	1985/86 forecast
Spray Carnations	399	357
Gypsophila	128	132
Roses	126	123
Ruscus	48	68
Other	67	67
Statica	34	32
Wax Flowers	12	17
Liatris	19	16
Gerbera	11	12
Chrysanthemum	7	5
Gladioli	4	4
Total	855	835

SOURCE: Israel Flower Board

UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF ORNAMENTALS FROM ISRAEL

Flower	1983	1984	1985	1985 Share of Total
	000 Stems			Percent
Carnations	184	437	1,983	0.3
Carnations, Miniatures 1/	6,874	839	1,338	15.8
Gerbera	NA	NA	1,993	10.8
Misc. Fern	1,720	3,487	6,003	41.5
Roses	3,587	4,366	5,711	3.3
Others	1,912	2,926	4,444	4.3

1/ Bunches

SOURCE: Inspection Reports by Plant Protection and Quarantine Offices, USDA

April 1986 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

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Grapes, Table: Most table grape production is for local consumption, but some grapes, mostly early season fruit beginning in April, is exported to West Europe. Most varieties are seeded, but many of the newer plantings are Thompson Seedless and Pearlette. The Tree Fruit Research Station has successfully developed several high yielding, late maturing varieties of seeded table grapes that would be ready for export to Europe during the Christmas season.

Kiwifruit: Some kiwifruit is grown in Israel, but it has little future as an export crop because of the rapid expansion of kiwi vineyards in Italy and France. Israeli-grown kiwifruit tend to be small.

Macadamia Nuts: Israel could produce some macadamias in the future, but now there is only one commercial orchard, not yet bearing, in the country. One of the experiment stations is working on rootstocks for macadamias.

Mango plantings in Israel are increasing at the rate of about 10 percent per year. There are currently about 1,300 hectares planted. The export marketing season is August-October and sometimes extends into November.

Nectarines are not yet an important crop in Israel, but experiments at the Tree Fruit Research Station have been promising. Nectarines could become an important export crop in the future.

Olives: New plantings of irrigated table olives have been heavy in recent years. Further new plantings were prohibited in 1985, but some clandestine plantings continue. Production is likely to double within the next decade, with most of the increased output destined for export. The table olive pack is currently about 12,000 tons per year, of which about 3,000 tons are exported. Exports could triple or quadruple during the next 10 years. Manzanillo accounts for about 90 percent of recent plantings. Black California-style olives are not produced, but one of the three major processors has purchased equipment for their production.

The United States, which already takes two-thirds of Israel's olive exports, is seen as the principal export market for the future. A large portion of exports are made in bulk in plastic drums. Israel is a residual supplier of table olives in export markets. The level of exports depends on the price and availability of Spanish olives.

Pecan production is scattered throughout Israel. Production is less than 3,000 tons per year and potential for expansion is limited. Exports account for less than one-third of output. Delmar is the only variety for export.

Persimmon production and exports are growing. About one-quarter of the 1985 crop, or 3,000 tons were exported. Ten percent of exports went to the United States. In future years exports could double or triple. Persimmon exports to the U.S. market must be subjected to 2 weeks of cold treatment to ensure that they arrive free of the Mediterranean fruit fly. The cost of sea freight is $350 per ton. Israel exports the Triumph seedless persimmon variety which it calls Sharon Fruit. The shipping season begins in November and extends into January.

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Vegetables, Frozen and Canned: Frozen round parisien carrots and baby carrots are the main items sent to the United States. The United States is also a possible market for small quantities of frozen silver skin onions and peppers. Export potential for frozen vegetables, however, is limited to these specialty items and are unlikely to grow to more than 5,000 tons per year. Principal markets for canned and frozen vegetables are in Western Europe where Israeli processors target the high end of the market. The United States also is a market for pickles in brine.

Israel's most important canned and frozen vegetable export business is sweet corn destined for Western Europe. The amount of corn processed has doubled from 40,000 tons in 1981 to 80,000 tons in 1985. Currently, 50 to 60 percent is frozen and the remainder canned. A few years ago, frozen accounted for only 35 or 40 percent of the total. There are 9 sweet corn canneries and 5 vegetable freezers in Israel. In recent years, significant new investments have been made, especially in freezing. Processing capacity exceeds present needs.

Vegetables, Dehydrated: Dehydrated vegetables are produced in one factory, with a capacity for 50,000 tons per year of fresh vegetables. It is said to be the largest outside the United States. Another factory produces instant mashed potatoes and 3 or 4 small plants dehydrate herbs and parsley. Export markets take 85 to 90 percent of the factory's output. The U.S. market now accounts for 35 to 40 percent of exports. Much of the output sold domestically turns up in exported products such a prepared soups and sauces.

The main items for export to the United States are carrots, bell peppers (mostly red), red beets, and, recently, celery. Small amounts of dehydrated tomato pieces (not powder) also are produced, partly for the U.S. market. Onions and potato granules go to markets other than the United States. Dehydrated garlic is not produced.

The company hopes to increase overall exports at the rate of 5 to 10 percent per year. Sales to the United States could increase at a faster rate. A new line of instant dehydrated vegetables is expected to account for much of the projected sales growth.

Vegetables and Melons, Fresh: Exports to the United States are air-freighted during the winter season. Shipments are combined with flowers in order to maximize weight and volume limits on the airplane. The freight cost is $1.20 per kg., twice the rate for air shipments to Europe. Agrexco is the sole exporter.

Principal items for the U.S. market are top-of-the-line tomatoes and melons, mostly Galia melons. The largest tomatoes are allocated for the U.S. market. At present, U.S. plant protection and quarantine regulations prevent the shipment of red and green peppers. In 1984/85, 1,320 tons of fresh tomatoes were exported to North America. The long run goal is to increase tomato exports to 5,000 tons, but this is said to be several years off. Limited production capacity precludes exporting larger amounts. Fresh winter vegetables and melons are grown under plastic in the Negev Desert and, to a lesser extent, in the Jordan Valley.

Walnuts: Israeli researchers have developed successful cultivation techniques for walnuts, and 200 hectares have been planted thus far. In 1985, the United States exported 408 tons of walnuts, in-shell equivalent, to Israel.

Wine: About 90 percent of Israel's wine production and exports are controlled by one cooperative winery. During the past three years, this winery has invested heavily in cooled fermentation tanks and a new bottling facility. Wine production has shifted dramatically away from sweet sacramental wines toward dry table wines. Dry and semi-sweet wines now account for 70 percent of output. The cooperative, however, is plagued by deliveries of poor quality grapes which it is obliged to accept. This has resulted in large and expensive stocks of low-quality wine and distilled grape products. All wines are kosher.

About 25 or 30 percent of Israel's wine production is exported. The United States is the largest export market. Japan and Sweden are important markets for bulk wines. In 1985, the large cooperative winery signed a new distribution agreement for the North American market with a large U.S. wine producing and distributing company. The new agreement could help to boost exports above the current stagnant level.

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U.S. IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS
(1,000 blooms)

Country of Origin	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Roses					
Colombia	59,029	72,867	96,077	100,288	125,677
Israel	5,152	5,138	3,587	4,366	5,711
Netherlands	2,831	5,092	6,190	9,656	14,471
Guatemala	1,780	2,503	6,071	5,251	6,997
Mexico	640	817	2,624	3,403	8,236
Others	2,438	3,694	5,756	6,158	11,559
Total	71,870	90,111	120,305	129,122	172,651
Carnations (standard)					
Colombia	467,239	458,190	532,281	569,946	659,181
Mexico	21,371	22,681	17,998	18,009	19,926
Netherlands	538	4,131	6,824	9,711	11,782
Peru	735	7,814	6,822	6,451	679
Others	2,082	4,739	6,162	10,304	22,914
Total	491,965	497,555	570,087	614,421	714,482
Chrysanthemums	21,570	26,183	27,095	30,581	38,988
Pompon Chrysanthemums	44,515	53,030	61,333	58,320	68,556
Daisies	31,393	36,438	34,417	26,301	16,662
Statice	31,807	36,734	35,495	62,884	83,086
Tulips	6,557	13,323	20,116	33,177	58,116
Gypsophila	13,913	13,348	20,668	27,777	59,418
Iris	6,230	9,886	13,690	20,820	28,872
Lilies	13,205	20,064	27,570	26,864	32,803
Chamaedorea	333,017	319,932	245,001	265,541	344,976
Freesia	4,735	10,416	15,942	24,045	34,131
Gladioli	721	791	1,241	1,989	3,917
Miscellaneous Fern	65,939	74,565	78,396	59,232	14,454
Orchids-Cymbidiums (blooms)	884	1,168	1,914	3,188	2,684
Orchids-Others	2,628	4,242	5,400	7,628	11,908
Carnations, Minatures	6,510	9,504	14,732	13,158	8,487
Lilac	211	516	700	1,002	1,532
Other Ornamentals	19,071	28,597	41,312	72,554	104,284

SOURCE: Inspections by Plant Protection and Quarantine Offices, USDA as reported by the Federal-State Market News Service.

March 26, 1985 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division USDA/FAS

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FROZEN FRENCH FRIES: U.S. EXPORTS
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN $1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY 1982	QUANTITY 1983	QUANTITY 1984	VALUE 1982	VALUE 1983	VALUE 1984
WORLD TOTAL.....	42,322	54,158	56,044	32,720	40,384	40,204
CANADA.....	61	276	331	40	165	225
EC-TEN.....	53	1,009	243	14	612	165
GERMANY, FED. REP.	.	795	226	.	523	148
NETHERLANDS.....	1	107	0	1	64	2
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	136	1,038	35	76	796	37
FINLAND.....	.	86	17	.	103	20
SWEDEN.....	136	929	17	76	678	17
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	38,616	48,526	54,028	29,736	36,243	38,486
JAPAN.....	32,327	40,155	46,035	25,317	30,587	32,659
HONG KONG.....	3,641	4,027	3,431	2,603	2,516	2,372
SINGAPORE.....	1,419	2,456	2,439	1,092	1,773	1,897
MALAYSIA.....	569	712	950	281	499	725
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	195	333	550	140	265	371
INDONESIA.....	204	534	440	124	411	335
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS	184	215	130	123	121	90
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	704	792	528	548	645	508
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	191	205	163	189	191	158
SAUDI ARABIA.....	217	339	138	160	259	149
KUWAIT.....	234	188	147	139	140	138
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR.	708	36	158	863	33	108
MEXICO.....	39	36	158	42	33	108
VENEZUELA.....	668	.	.:	820	.	.
BERMUDA & CARRIB...	2,042	2,461	722	1,443	1,878	676
BERMUDA.....	81	116	176	48	146	211
BAHAMAS.....	305	440	203	182	239	188
NETHL. ANTILLES...	610	717	236	430	516	183
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	789	1,027	52	644	882	58
LW & WW ISLANDS...	80	70	15	59	49	12
CAYMAN ISLANDS....	166	80	26	73	35	12
OTHER.....	1	19	.	1	12	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

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U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (SEE. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY : 1985	FEBRUARY : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE : CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.....(JLL)	21,410	17,523	171,243	119,883	209,833
CANADA.....	2,330	1,611	19,297	15,541	30,861
EC-TWELVE.....	969	1,747	6,750	6,966	8,990
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	646	2,113	9,681	8,309	9,119
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11,054	9,753	80,979	64,470	97,249
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	5,511	4,565	30,253	25,536	35,642
HONG KONG.....	2,388	2,710	23,514	17,944	26,720
SINGAPORE.....	1,460	1,323	11,568	9,698	12,808
MALAYSIA.....	1,547	734	9,633	6,283	12,526
MID. EAST & N. AFR	5,120	1,049	42,437	12,317	47,747
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,161	48	26,488	8,225	28,384
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	3,937	869	14,013	3,366	15,547
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1,096	677	8,780	9,550	11,195
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	195	571	3,250	2,472	4,528
OTHER.....	.	51	70	259	144
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	342	161	2,099	651	6,366
CANADA.....	169	58	1,156	400	2,199
EC-TWELVE.....	30	2	131	38	1,615
FRANCE.....	29	.	50	.	937
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	2	70	38	587
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	4	2	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	141	101	634	202	2,146
JAPAN.....	128	96	593	182	2,072
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	3
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	0	.	172	.	270
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	2	9	3
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	160	325	187	463	10,795
CANADA.....	152	256	177	364	8,642
EC-TWELVE.....	.	40	.	44	264
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	18	3	22	77
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	0	11	1	33	1,741
JAPAN.....	.	.	.	20	1,671
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	.	6	.	34
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	.	1
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	.	1	36
CHERRIES,SWEET(MAY)	27	12	7,376	6,555	7,420
CANADA.....	17	7	4,066	2,977	4,105
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	436	444	436
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	34	20	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	.	2,902	3,072	2,808
JAPAN.....	0	.	1,490	1,620	1,490
HONG KONG.....	.	.	1,168	1,243	1,168
MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	5	14	11	14
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	13	30	14
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	10	6	10
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	11,884	31,357	91,375	110,373	198,843
CANADA.....	2,936	2,687	21,364	15,173	35,472
EC-TWELVE.....	1,772	13,996	29,763	49,147	51,868
FRANCE.....	1,313	7,544	16,430	26,272	32,071
NETHERLANDS.....	405	3,680	10,526	12,435	14,067
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	68	364	871	1,511	1,342
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,261	14,309	37,766	44,497	106,907
JAPAN.....	5,891	13,903	35,931	43,006	103,057
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	36
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	845	.	1,582	1	3,167
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	.	29	3	52
OTHER.....	.	.	.	41	.
LEMONS.....(ALG)	17,107	10,092	84,987	69,731	149,053
CANADA.....	788	550	6,539	4,838	12,050
EC-TWELVE.....	3,293	265	5,162	265	10,328
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	215	35	493	70	892
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12,803	9,017	72,744	64,258	125,032
JAPAN.....	11,610	7,713	66,187	59,453	114,554
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	2	.
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	8	185	28	294	685
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	21	4	48
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	17
LIMES.....(APR)	140	118	2,100	2,458	2,214
CANADA.....	132	113	1,738	2,134	1,852
EC-TWELVE.....	3	5	217	149	217
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	16	.	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	46	32	46
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	5	.	42	22	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	40	121	40
ORANGES.....(NOV)	33,403	28,820	121,622	108,153	407,466
CANADA.....	13,876	11,338	51,206	42,990	125,199
EC-TWELVE.....	776	508	890	951	8,903
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	47	116	47	174	309
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18,650	16,765	69,209	63,789	271,764
HONG KONG.....	6,460	7,803	30,590	35,281	112,980
JAPAN.....	6,921	3,772	19,386	13,435	111,490
MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	.	17	.	33
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	13	92	157	212	954
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	24	2	95	34	300
OTHER.....	.	.	.	2	3
GRAPES.....(JUN)	892	2,975	103,756	96,874	106,273
CANADA.....	627	1,056	78,707	59,031	80,784
EC-TWELVE.....	.	134	387	637	387
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	255	1,383	255
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	144	1,418	18,966	30,678	19,082
HONG KONG.....	52	418	8,790	18,037	8,944
SINGAPORE.....	.	.	3,628	3,845	3,628
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	30	357	2,749	3,423	2,749
JAPAN.....	47	643	1,898	3,016	1,939
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	678	480	699
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	87	200	3,527	3,749	3,733
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	35	165	1,210	870	1,329
OTHER.....	.	1	1	47	6
PEARS.....(JUL)	1,889	2,908	22,831	25,416	27,180
CANADA.....	563	1,121	11,599	11,967	14,200
EC-TWELVE.....	.	72	201	589	201
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	1,132	2,524	5,657	2,524
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	59	273	689	295
MID. EAST & N. AFR	706	239	5,256	3,893	6,289
SAUDI ARABIA.....	136	.	2,710	2,543	3,109
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	551	157	1,966	970	2,337
KUWAIT.....	.	82	501	279	744
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	277	250	2,603	2,635	3,151
MEXICO.....	214	168	1,274	1,452	1,813
PANAMA.....	63	77	694	658	694
BRAZIL.....	.	.	559	207	559
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	30	375	165	418
OTHER.....	.	4	.	22	.
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	303	257	413	414	19,955
CANADA.....	218	167	309	255	10,447
EC-TWELVE.....	.	12	.	15	272
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	.	170
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	49	42	67	107	8,595
HONG KONG.....	27	40	27	40	6,663
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	55
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	35	31	35	34	247
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	3	2	3	78
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	1,212	1,274	3,343	6,165	5,251
CANADA.....	124	169	362	641	847
EC-TWELVE.....	413	433	828	2,742	1,580
NETHERLANDS.....	227	204	515	1,750	1,039
GERMANY, FED. REP	133	155	157	526	309
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	188	249	333	735	482
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	478	422	1,610	2,029	2,314
JAPAN.....	409	365	1,201	1,635	1,856
AUSTRALIA.....	56	46	362	261	402
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	.	10	19	25
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	0	0	3
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS.....(JUN)	19	23	369	253	509
CANADA.....	.	.	39	12	39
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	71	25	87
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	47	19	47
ITALY.....	.	.	16	.	16
SPAIN.....	.	.	.	.	15
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	46	11	64
FINLAND.....	.	.	27	3	42
NORWAY.....	.	.	15	5	17
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	17	95	97	118
JAPAN.....	3	5	24	23	33
INDONESIA.....	2	.	15	2	25
HONG KONG.....	5	.	22	5	25
SINGAPORE.....	.	4	17	6	17
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	6	72	77	137
SAUDI ARABIA.....	2	4	52	51	103
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	36	25	48
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	9	5	16
OTHER.....	.	.	1	.	1
CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	131	263	1,316	1,254	1,872
CANADA.....	6	12	148	100	216
EC-TWELVE.....	5	2	29	41	34
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	2	31	116	61
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	119	231	774	828	1,138
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	54	108	280	263	360
HONG KONG.....	6	69	163	309	312
SINGAPORE.....	36	35	95	97	152
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	.	60	71	124
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	36	39	76
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	6	238	65	272
VENEZUELA.....	.	1	173	1	173
PANAMA.....	.	.	32	42	45
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	9	57	66	75
OTHER.....	.	.	2	.	2
CHERRIES,SWEET(JUL)	154	153	1,348	1,501	1,988
CANADA.....	25	5	149	121	240
EC-TWELVE.....	4	.	21	85	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	11	66	66	98

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U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTS. YR.)	FEBRUARY : 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
CHERRIES, SWT (CONT)					
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	105	133	997	1,155	1,453
JAPAN	76	53	427	366	653
CHINA (TAIWAN)	48	59	449	641	563
MID. EAST & N. AFR	20	4	92	46	121
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	1	20	22	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	-	-	4	5	4
PEACHES (JUN)	529	555	9,504	8,735	11,431
CANADA	259	186	4,340	2,615	4,910
EC-TWELVE	4	7	167	184	167
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	30	24	332	785	535
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	89	193	3,553	4,103	4,340
JAPAN	5	72	1,885	2,719	2,318
CHINA (TAIWAN)	-	45	602	442	610
MID. EAST & N. AFR	23	53	449	313	569
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	94	81	570	655	781
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	8	12	94	80	129
PEARS (JUN)	43	71	877	522	1,126
CANADA	-	-	47	25	50
EC-TWELVE	-	-	65	34	74
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	-	30	152	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	21	40	225	139	349
T TER PACIFIC IS.	2	-	85	3	157
INDONESIA	6	-	28	3	60
JAPAN	7	21	33	54	42
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	30	203	109	269
SAUDI ARABIA	10	25	135	79	156
EGYPT	-	-	16	-	41
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	-	124	43	137
PANAMA	3	-	42	20	52
VENEZUELA	-	-	31	-	31
MEXICO	-	-	27	3	27
COSTA RICA	-	-	20	18	23
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	1	1	183	18	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	-	1	113	1	113
BERMUDA	1	-	19	8	27
LW & WW ISLANDS	-	-	20	2	20
PINEAPPLES (JUN)	774	768	7,428	5,587	9,433
CANADA	578	329	5,154	3,049	6,014
EC-TWELVE	105	28	1,210	804	1,605
NETHERLANDS	59	14	423	451	608
GERMANY, FED. REP	13	-	304	173	435
UNITED KINGDOM	-	-	164	19	199
ITALY	32	-	196	77	196
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	42	-	336	403	348
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8	390	256	1,150	507
MID. EAST & N. AFR	15	-	121	34	582
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	-	70	50	74
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	25	20	194	98	215
OTHER	-	-	97	-	87
MIXED FRUIT (JUN)	1,390	956	17,047	11,986	21,114
CANADA	424	278	6,818	3,378	7,853
EC-TWELVE	5	23	324	258	334
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	88	18	1,247	534	1,471
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	383	405	5,253	5,056	6,639
JAPAN	149	195	1,650	1,484	2,125
HONG KONG	93	117	1,223	1,628	1,560
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	46	16	728	579	867
MID. EAST & N. AFR	121	46	1,443	822	1,804
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	219	163	1,219	1,279	1,624
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	149	22	709	657	1,346
OTHER	-	-	35	3	44
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS (ALG)	3,765	2,955	36,145	44,015	59,423
CANADA	105	95	2,339	2,612	3,237
EC-TWELVE	913	1,017	10,658	12,145	17,595
UNITED KINGDOM	150	367	3,111	4,258	6,295
GERMANY, FED. REP	325	241	2,778	2,806	4,158
NETHERLANDS	177	142	2,050	2,305	2,846
DENMARK	76	145	1,356	1,873	2,433
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	403	424	5,618	6,362	7,577
SWEDEN	247	254	2,730	3,271	3,743
NORWAY	89	89	1,424	1,435	1,837
FINLAND	16	18	1,181	1,224	1,462
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,089	961	14,927	19,007	25,656
JAPAN	1,297	388	10,086	13,038	17,270
MID. EAST & N. AFR	72	371	641	1,675	2,601
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	149	47	1,713	1,652	1,971
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	35	40	249	340	376
OTHER	-	-	0	221	409
PRUNES (ALG)	3,294	2,741	28,783	27,507	46,846
CANADA	73	240	1,234	1,556	2,255
EC-TWELVE	1,405	1,294	14,936	13,397	21,119
ITALY	393	420	4,502	5,171	6,554
GERMANY, FED. REP	386	386	3,102	3,265	4,713
UNITED KINGDOM	328	199	2,034	1,387	3,216
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	498	404	4,402	4,458	6,618
FINLAND	16	61	1,686	1,677	2,272
SWEDEN	300	114	1,294	1,439	2,239
NORWAY	85	72	822	790	1,171
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,010	552	6,226	5,568	11,282
JAPAN	758	392	4,262	3,864	9,558
MID. EAST & N. AFR	188	116	339	468	3,685
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	100	95	1,117	1,763	1,313
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	21	39	272	295	366
OTHER	-	1	207	22	207
FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS) (FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FOOTNOTES)					
GRPFRT, SS (DEC)	91	159	310	363	1,364
CANADA	23	3	68	27	205
EC-TWELVE	17	99	97	99	385
FRANCE	17	99	88	99	264
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	9	-	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	3	-	16	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	46	11	83	50	339
JAPAN	37	5	48	34	166
HONG KONG	8	6	20	8	54
CHINA (TAIWAN)	1	1	7	1	42
MALAYSIA	-	-	0	-	36
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	18	51	112	385
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	-	4	13	14	265
SAUDI ARABIA	-	8	32	73	245
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	-	2	2	2
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	5	25	11	36	64
OTHER	-	-	-	-	1
ORANGE, SS (DEC)	291	290	2,386	980	6,264
CANADA	72	80	164	252	1,002
EC-TWELVE	0	68	397	266	559
FRANCE	-	67	293	264	632
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	1	-	2	8
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	59	47	196	171	704
JAPAN	37	28	86	101	227
INDONESIA	2	-	45	22	202
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	13	9	106
HONG KONG	10	13	26	28	90
MID. EAST & N. AFR	117	44	1,536	202	3,238
SAUDI ARABIA	112	31	1,442	136	2,763
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	5	19	9	37
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	39	32	75	63	310
OTHER	-	12	-	16	5
GRPFRT, FC (DEC)	85	164	402	361	2,393
CANADA	52	33	180	132	748
EC-TWELVE	2	26	78	57	306
GERMANY, FED. REP	0	1	59	15	236
UNITED KINGDOM	1	1	18	16	40
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	10	16	25	58
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	23	92	105	133	1,174
JAPAN	22	86	102	128	1,140
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	3	13	14	90
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	-	8	-	11
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	-	0	1	0	7
ORANGE, FC (DEC)	1,224	644	3,271	2,342	11,469
CANADA	644	258	1,726	1,077	5,656
EC-TWELVE	134	132	399	270	1,379
NETHERLANDS	14	94	42	108	415
GERMANY, FED. REP	12	8	79	51	315
UNITED KINGDOM	50	18	100	54	237
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	17	-	90	31	221
FRANCE	41	13	90	26	192
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	49	71	223	207	799
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	143	118	406	361	1,934
CHINA (TAIWAN)	18	51	121	126	492
HONG KONG	34	19	70	60	294
JAPAN	2	13	10	25	285
NEW ZEALAND	69	8	108	19	256
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	-	-	9	74	192
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	18	1	293	511
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	242	14	459	84	1,063
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	11	33	57	50	226
OTHER	-	-	-	0	2
GRPFRT, CNF (DEC)	177	280	267	392	1,559
CANADA	1	17	10	21	66
EC-TWELVE	12	22	12	22	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	27	-	79	11	242
SWITZERLAND	27	-	79	10	238
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	137	232	142	281	1,046
JAPAN	137	220	141	250	1,029
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	5	-	43	12
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	2	-	2	12
BERMUDA & CARRIB.	-	1	2	7	94
OTHER	-	-	-	5	-
ORANGE, CNF (DEC)	252	270	966	879	3,559
CANADA	6	5	17	84	164
EC-TWELVE	44	3	183	6	496
UNITED KINGDOM	21	-	88	-	152
GERMANY, FED. REP	20	-	61	-	120
IRELAND	-	-	19	-	94

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (REG. NUMS. INCL.)	FEBRUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH, (INC. DESERT)					
BERMUDA	-	-	-	-	77
OTHER WEST EUROPE	14	-	69	71	173
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	86	199	491	545	2,137
AUSTRALIA	-	129	70	187	556
JAPAN	27	26	68	53	486
SINGAPORE	46	82	107	144	393
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	12	27	150	62	367
NEW ZEALAND	-	14	66	31	327
MID. EAST & N. AFR	59	40	89	119	159
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	-	10	0	36	70
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	12	12	72	30	326
OTHER	15	-	39	8	57
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS (CERT)	306	1,538	410	1,428	6,504
CANADA	16	46	41	10	6,796
EC-TWELVE	10	87	33	102	291
OTHER WEST EUROPE	5	52	6	21	87
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	275	854	326	1,224	1,035
JAPAN	265	687	324	1,217	925
HONG KONG	-	5	2	5	140
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	-	-	-	-	298
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	3	1	3
BEANS (CERT)	10,428	9,926	63,619	63,733	126,337
CANADA	9,490	8,762	56,338	58,692	120,827
EC-TWELVE	330	180	2,217	1,737	3,024
OTHER WEST EUROPE	133	-	463	309	465
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	476	272	3,151	1,674	14,677
HONG KONG	458	197	3,126	1,554	14,522
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	58	34	36
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	56	8	100	159	516
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	116	140	1,330	737	2,900
OTHER	-	19	-	122	97
BEETS (CERT)	6,787	7,571	33,105	37,787	81,751
CANADA	2,629	2,701	17,214	17,624	33,025
EC-TWELVE	9	69	196	269	1,252
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	9	-
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	4,055	5,258	14,189	12,721	31,079
JAPAN	3,959	4,725	13,183	6,897	17,516
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	-	-	1,759	-	6,055
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	126	50	1,197	2,702	1,397
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	29	37	299	344	816
OTHER	-	36	99	251	290
BROCCOLI (CERT)	2,414	1,211	12,373	8,159	45,084
CANADA	2,338	998	10,250	6,760	44,516
EC-TWELVE	-	-	427	-	192
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	1	81	2
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	9	30	270	409	487
MID. EAST & N. AFR	36	-	114	59	192
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	273	28	919	659	2,345
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	109	239	387	472	891
OTHER	-	-	-	-	4
CABBAGE (CERT)	3,287	2,541	28,459	27,117	68,094
CANADA	3,256	2,502	27,974	26,595	64,450
EC-TWELVE	-	-	20	5	32
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	14	1	16
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	6	-	18	277	2,748
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	-	6	120	99	230
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	32	296	142	611
OTHER	-	0	11	27	20
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN (CASE)	3,874	4,899	31,324	36,148	57,431
CANADA	8	66	19	250	115
EC-TWELVE	1,651	1,614	16,963	15,786	21,947
UNITED KINGDOM	398	465	5,767	5,687	9,855
GERMANY, FED. REP	678	1,182	3,936	4,299	4,526
FRANCE	287	106	2,114	2,868	4,881
OTHER WEST EUROPE	251	425	3,159	3,892	6,747
SWITZERLAND	43	270	1,859	2,347	4,228
SWEDEN	124	58	851	1,761	3,935
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	1,803	2,076	11,908	15,392	22,226
JAPAN	1,758	1,777	7,181	9,409	14,547
HONG KONG	275	332	3,765	3,921	5,616
OTHER (TAIWAN)	61	188	1,105	1,929	2,385
MID. EAST & N. AFR	32	58	492	372	748
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	83	102	124	927	1,044
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	17	255	210	469
OTHER	-	-	5	-	8
TOMATOES (CASE)	251	265	1,816	1,868	3,754
CANADA	101	97	705	490	1,055
EC-TWELVE	-	3	24	22	32
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	4	2	4
EAST ASIA & PACIFIC	107	107	761	857	1,576
JAPAN	94	84	627	685	1,199
NEW ZEALAND	7	16	104	129	295
MID. EAST & N. AFR	33	7	89	85	157

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (REG. NUMS. INCL.)	FEBRUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	8	12	71	82	140
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	-	101	113	226
OTHER	-	-	2	7	9
TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)	364	1,053	4,011	6,394	9,595
CANADA	200	338	3,119	1,546	4,190
EC-TWELVE	-	20	7	77	159
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	-	6	-
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	141	591	535	4,670	824
JAPAN	27	-	236	101	265
HONG KONG	5	23	66	38	155
AUSTRALIA	105	191	105	266	140
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	2	208	69	222
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	-	-	4	-	6
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	19	101	115	217	188
OTHER	-	-	4	10	6
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN,SWEET,FRZ(JUL)	2,925	4,005	21,425	25,443	33,485
CANADA	136	137	923	2,398	1,690
EC-TWELVE	356	528	2,935	2,547	4,209
IRELAND	193	71	294	250	446
OTHER WEST EUROPE	19	146	486	221	486
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,277	3,319	16,711	19,851	26,249
JAPAN	1,902	3,024	12,246	16,350	20,185
AUSTRALIA	418	256	4,207	3,131	5,490
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	18	101	47	166
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	21	18	208	283	208
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	41	60	95	76
OTHER	-	-	-	2	-
PEAS, FRIED, FRZ (JUL)	4,909	6,171	36,841	40,678	58,644
CANADA	4	2	99	223	331
EC-TWELVE	16	25	243	281	243
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	17	2	35
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4,877	6,022	35,367	39,383	54,028
JAPAN	4,234	5,039	30,034	33,908	46,225
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	22	433	424	528
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	9	28	120	90	158
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	41	73	542	265	722
OTHER	-	-	-	10	-
GARLIC,DPD/DEH(JAN)	193	194	363	570	2,388
CANADA	62	59	105	154	600
EC-TWELVE	56	46	136	177	823
UNITED KINGDOM	42	35	60	96	208
GERMANY, FED. REP	10	7	34	47	200
OTHER WEST EUROPE	12	23	14	26	186
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	18	27	21	55	287
AUSTRALIA	12	19	25	39	170
JAPAN	2	7	2	26	94
MID. EAST & N. AFR	19	8	31	27	80
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	17	19	17	77	323
VENEZUELA	-	1	-	-	252
MEXICO	-	1	-	9	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	1	19	1	47
OTHER	9	8	14	23	41
ONIONS (CERT)	3,287	2,541	28,459	27,117	68,094
CANADA	3,256	2,502	27,974	26,595	64,450
EC-TWELVE	-	-	20	5	32
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	-	14	1	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6	-	18	277	2,748
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	-	6	120	99	230
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	32	296	142	611
OTHER	-	0	11	27	20
PEAS, GREEN, FRZ (JUL)	1,732	1,190	2,661	2,336	19,393
CANADA	180	133	288	316	2,189
EC-TWELVE	761	306	1,230	936	7,436
UNITED KINGDOM	262	127	455	358	2,895
GERMANY, FED. REP	237	135	447	296	2,164
NETHERLANDS	89	49	141	125	1,009
OTHER WEST EUROPE	159	106	245	228	1,776
SWITZERLAND	72	61	196	66	708
SWEDEN	42	11	83	82	579
NORWAY	14	22	44	51	287
FINLAND	3	25	84	25	216
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	210	523	597	799	3,490
JAPAN	133	434	264	647	1,636
AUSTRALIA	50	86	170	139	1,137
MID. EAST & N. AFR	9	4	5	4	39
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	5	-	16	14	191
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	9	27	19	123
OTHER	7	11	13	21	92
POTATO,FLAKES,(OCT)	1,791	1,019	5,280	4,144	12,874
CANADA	12	27	268	157	709
EC-TWELVE	-	36	163	100	321
OTHER WEST EUROPE	18	18	60	77	153
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,762	894	4,950	3,754	11,443
JAPAN	1,266	818	4,194	3,372	10,670
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	-	35	7	37
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	17	40	81	49	242
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	0	-	16
OTHER	-	-	52	-	55
POTATO,DRD/DEH(OCT)	428	506	1,621	1,600	4,182
CANADA	241	312	1,061	785	2,629
EC-TWELVE	72	33	174	51	362
OTHER WEST EUROPE	-	67	9	120	22
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	65	90	236	525	772
JAPAN	28	34	167	369	638

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (SEQ. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY : 1985	FEBRUARY : 1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE : CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
POTATO,DHD/D (CONT)					
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	6	66	21
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	.	.	3	4	8
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	68	3	125	48	327
OTHER.....	.	.	10	.	43
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JLL)	754	802	3,734	3,777	5,019
CANADA.....	2	24	166	462	240
EC-TWELVE.....	143	283	321	509	362
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	90	91	91	127
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	10	246	160	292
MID. EAST & N. AFR	368	90	537	488	924
EGYPT.....	350	.	350	39	350
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	11	72	91	136
KUWAIT.....	18	9	54	126	120
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	9	33	318	451	448
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	7	9	20	15
OTHER.....	211	65	2,024	1,597	2,611
INDIA.....	211	49	2,024	1,575	2,611
PECANS,UNSHLD.(CCT)	25	2	259	227	854
CANADA.....	19	.	133	94	338
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	98	116	368
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	59	88	185
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	.	15	126
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	25	10	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	12	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	2	2	2	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	6	2	6
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	.	.	13	10	102
MEXICO.....	.	.	10	9	99
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	7	.	7	1	7
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	5
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(ALG)	938	867	36,978	39,550	40,368
CANADA.....	202	154	2,096	2,284	2,797
EC-TWELVE.....	309	313	31,936	28,462	32,306
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	9	8,941	9,760	9,017
SPAIN.....	.	261	7,687	8,412	7,881
NETHERLANDS.....	58	18	6,209	3,217	6,247
ITALY.....	19	.	4,119	3,756	4,136
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1,479	1,660	1,479
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	40	34	458	446	725
MID. EAST & N. AFR	269	124	400	478	422
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	109	218	559	6,203	2,587
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	3	49	18	50
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	2
PISTACHO,UNSHLD(SEP)	44	130	944	389	1,181
CANADA.....	.	.	36	36	39
EC-TWELVE.....	20	0	190	35	654
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	25	.	360
GERMANY, FED. REP	20	.	60	3	131
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	0	28	20	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	.	25	20	39
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	84	230	185	342
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	64	76	82	112
AUSTRALIA.....	12	11	71	34	94
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	62	13	62
JAPAN.....	.	.	17	5	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	9	.	10
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	4	32	31	73	47
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	0	.
OTHER.....	4	14	23	41	50
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JLL)	10,465	11,671	71,113	95,972	107,308
CANADA.....	182	98	2,010	2,037	2,740
EC-TWELVE.....	2,985	3,670	32,996	46,040	45,552
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,385	1,716	18,738	26,003	25,231
UNITED KINGDOM...	667	478	4,200	5,770	6,525
FRANCE.....	619	487	4,566	7,042	6,464
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	882	466	7,343	8,291	9,172
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,355	1,908	11,903	12,674	17,038
JAPAN.....	1,156	1,263	8,564	9,226	12,439
AUSTRALIA.....	137	357	2,023	1,551	2,663
MID. EAST & N. AFR	259	486	3,106	4,313	5,455
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	21	27	383	1,235	475
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	.	21	26	23
OTHER.....	4,577	5,016	13,350	21,356	22,852
USSR.....	4,497	4,947	12,490	20,671	21,478
PECANS,SHLD....(CCT)	77	27	258	270	586
CANADA.....	29	25	138	176	321
EC-TWELVE.....	11	1	42	48	108
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	1	7	22	35
DENMARK.....	9	.	17	.	34
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	3	7	21
FRANCE.....	.	.	11	.	11
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	24	1	54	40	95
SWEDEN.....	12	.	24	5	50
SWITZERLAND.....	12	.	25	34	25
NORWAY.....	0	1	5	1	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	.	14	3	26
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	.	3
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	2	.	6	3	35
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	1	1	1
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	270	343	4,326	6,191	5,789
CANADA.....	29	58	317	484	538
EC-TWELVE.....	102	76	2,272	3,616	2,758
GERMANY, FED. REP	15	28	533	452	559
SPAIN.....	19	34	871	2,181	897
ITALY.....	56	1	654	699	654
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	12	164	221	250
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	95	131	1,244	1,276	1,781
AUSTRALIA.....	24	54	600	680	809
JAPAN.....	71	48	551	331	790
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	4	69	229	173
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	16	58	244	346	258
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	3	12	4	13
OTHER.....	.	.	5	17	19
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	38	18	142	117	206
CANADA.....	5	4	39	25	67
EC-TWELVE.....	.	5	13	6	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	2	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	33	9	68	32	134
JAPAN.....	32	.	65	0	123
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	4	.	4
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	.	1	18	16	76
MEXICO.....	.	.	15	37	70
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	0	13	0
OTHER.....	.	.	0	.	0
ALMONDS,PREP..(JLL)	1,643	1,845	13,903	21,522	20,767
CANADA.....	37	25	339	634	705
EC-TWELVE.....	927	987	8,624	14,943	12,696
GERMANY, FED. REP	441	314	4,286	6,794	6,280
FRANCE.....	291	259	2,163	3,329	2,723
UNITED KINGDOM...	102	342	1,477	1,639	2,494
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	244	173	1,224	1,609	1,722
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	399	550	2,699	3,764	3,696
JAPAN.....	298	394	1,985	2,807	2,954
MID. EAST & N. AFR	21	105	230	409	427
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	.	3	30	47	51
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	23	9	29
OTHER.....	13	1	133	107	756
HOPS					
HOPS.....(SEP)	179	303	1,520	722	2,679
CANADA.....	153	138	640	169	743
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	44	206	101	293
JAPAN.....	10	39	206	95	253
PHILIPPINES.....	.	.	.	1	40
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	13	118	648	390	1,428
BRAZIL.....	.	79	315	238	897
MEXICO.....	.	.	267	.	269
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	11	15	20
OTHER.....	3	3	13	47	196
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	295	178	1,929	1,219	2,414
CANADA.....	29	19	78	60	80
EC-TWELVE.....	.	77	300	115	403
NETHERLANDS.....	.	69	153	69	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	8	56	44	69
IRELAND.....	.	.	58	.	59
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	3	.	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	27	.	114	57	154
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	185	83	1,243	923	1,638
MEXICO.....	.	10	758	477	798
COLOMBIA.....	23	43	55	287	271
ECUADOR.....	.	.	207	.	207
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	2	14	4
OTHER.....	43	.	87	50	131
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	425	413	820	782	5,630
CANADA.....	176	202	310	318	2,487
EC-TWELVE.....	124	29	190	149	1,225
UNITED KINGDOM...	78	9	126	87	797
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	5	5	13	7	137
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	18	16	34	96
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	57	55	183	95	803
JAPAN.....	46	27	139	54	561
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	2	0	7
LAT. AMER.,EX CARB	18	12	28	31	192
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	47	92	92	150	797
BAHAMAS.....	3	31	18	38	198
LW & WW ISLANDS..	14	25	19	50	166
NETHL. ANTILLES..	13	19	20	32	157
OTHER.....	.	4	.	5	32
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	44	52	253	180	913
CANADA.....	0	14	28	19	85
EC-TWELVE.....	12	22	120	87	496

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : REGION/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY : 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
LEMON OIL... (CONT)					
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	19	107	61	445
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	3	4
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	11	94	34	238
JAPAN.....	5	7	15	26	103
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1	2	45	2	76
HONG KONG.....	4	.	6	0	24
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	4	2	6	5
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	15	0	18	30	84
OTHER.....	.	1	1	1	2
ORANGE OIL....(NCV)	136	129	709	498	1,719
CANADA.....	5	5	34	14	100
EC-TWELVE.....	26	32	163	83	379
NETHERLANDS.....	2	11	91	30	131
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	7	13	9	93
GERMANY, FED. REP	0	.	9	6	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	36	50	88	161	95
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	23	272	91	589
JAPAN.....	19	20	115	71	334
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	.	129	4	162
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	0	0	1
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	39	20	124	111	464
MEXICO.....	39	.	121	88	432
BERMUDA & CARRIE..	.	.	.	.	2
OTHER.....	7	.	28	38	89
PEPPERMINT OIL(NCV)	64	134	324	383	890
CANADA.....	1	2	9	16	32
EC-TWELVE.....	27	67	169	164	443
UNITED KINGDOM...	17	33	72	82	207
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	14	25	29	82
NETHERLANDS.....	5	6	25	16	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	0	1	12	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	19	50	92	146	187
JAPAN.....	17	38	72	116	137
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	2	6	9	24
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	4	3	13
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	13	10	43	24	175
MEXICO.....	5	2	15	17	101
BRAZIL.....	2	3	11	7	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	0	0	0	1
OTHER.....	2	5	7	7	26
SPEARMINT OIL.(NCV)	35	31	139	170	360
CANADA.....	0	1	4	9	19
EC-TWELVE.....	17	22	52	87	176
UNITED KINGDOM...	11	8	35	29	104
ITALY.....	1	.	1	10	21
FRANCE.....	2	7	4	31	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	.	2
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	15	6	63	53	104
JAPAN.....	14	1	52	15	66
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	0	2	1	11	23
HONG KONG.....	.	2	7	5	12
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	0	2
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	1	14	18	42
MEXICO.....	1	.	9	7	31
BRAZIL.....	1	1	4	10	7
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	0
OTHER.....	0	1	3	3	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

The U.S. Import Table in the March Circular is in error. All data in the table are twice their actual level.

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY : 1985	1986	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES.....(JUL)	3,983	9,188	46,357	69,245	104,476
CANADA.....	2,533	5,556	19,464	25,394	32,219
CHILE.....	25	19	758	380	22,596
NEW ZEALAND....	.	.	5,479	12,362	21,936
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	10,825	10,852	15,431
FRANCE.....	1,425	3,594	10,186	15,821	10,944
BANANAS.....(JAN)	192,139	241,328	465,790	540,030	2,968,751
ECUADOR.....	33,015	59,251	73,314	132,992	720,428
HONDURAS.....	44,674	33,981	100,428	81,566	568,560
COSTA RICA.....	45,509	65,693	108,176	117,666	534,470
COLOMBIA.....	34,091	39,581	92,697	91,526	439,361
PANAMA.....	14,750	16,809	36,424	52,333	343,503
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	41	62	86	195	6,561
CANADA.....	.	.	.	0	6,237
STRAWBERRIES(OCT)	709	490	3,534	3,509	4,646
MEXICO.....	657	429	2,754	2,421	3,354
NEW ZEALAND....	10	5	655	770	658
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	5	187	2,266	1,472	2,321
MEXICO.....	.	187	1,428	491	1,428
BAHAMAS.....	.	.	769	926	787
LEMONS.....(AUG)	10	105	4,057	10,669	4,778
SPAIN.....	.	105	3,023	1,989	3,607
CHILE.....	.	.	890	6,270	909
LIMES.....(APR)	1,301	1,558	20,592	29,752	22,894
MEXICO.....	1,294	1,492	16,409	25,665	18,535
BAHAMAS.....	469	2	3,522	3,327	3,652
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	.	332	6,754	8,282	6,785
MEXICO.....	.	232	5,846	5,676	5,946
ORANGES.....(NOV)	5,172	6,661	14,689	17,840	22,962
DOMINICAN REPUB	191	15	1,463	225	4,586
SPAIN.....	1,695	828	3,945	6,307	3,945
ISRAEL.....	1,576	3,213	1,576	3,249	3,730
MOROCCO.....	1,087	.	3,567	.	3,567
JAMAICA.....	553	241	1,158	631	3,439
GRAPES.....(JUN)	11,008	41,844	47,982	79,477	200,734
CHILE.....	10,896	41,807	33,330	54,197	186,288
MANGOES.....(JAN)	727	0	1,038	0	36,865
MEXICO.....	.	.	.	.	28,479
HAITI.....	656	.	812	.	7,853
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	19,062	8,672	73,858	60,778	122,623
MEXICO.....	12,048	6,396	60,594	46,697	101,595
DOMINICAN REPUB	2,517	850	8,521	7,519	13,589
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	5,697	7,786	26,316	33,603	42,591
MEXICO.....	4,053	2,185	13,446	15,344	21,621
CHILE.....	960	2,335	2,640	2,874	6,300
GUATEMALA.....	501	583	3,051	5,625	5,588
WATERMELONS.(APR)	7,835	5,568	110,048	77,620	126,907
MEXICO.....	7,358	5,317	109,394	74,749	127,325
PEARS.....(JUL)	942	2,747	3,331	7,212	18,157
CHILE.....	748	2,209	1,049	2,297	7,365
AUSTRALIA.....	12	.	705	733	6,063
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	75	514	2,518
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	3,602	9,208	9,055	14,204	53,962
HONDURAS.....	2,700	3,891	5,791	5,812	29,049
COSTA RICA.....	136	3,246	852	6,214	12,415
DOMINICAN REPUB	193	350	523	1,123	5,871
MEXICO.....	525	459	1,302	590	5,316
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	7	.	1,350	1,027	8,339
NEW ZEALAND....	7	.	1,349	1,012	8,176
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	471	178	3,591	2,939	3,114
SPAIN.....	417	130	3,168	2,357	4,520
MANDARINS...(JAN)	3,192	4,156	6,565	7,909	44,902
SPAIN.....	1,243	2,045	2,271	4,646	21,464
JAPAN.....	1,158	1,214	2,687	1,838	16,361
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	4,208	4,960	17,207	24,794	63,271
SPAIN.....	3,634	4,367	15,072	22,199	54,369
-BRN,W SR/RP(NOV)	787	242	1,156	837	4,824
SPAIN.....	128	.	488	.	2,025
GREECE.....	259	215	595	737	1,937
MEXICO.....	.	.	2	.	732
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	391	248	1,270	2,409	7,415
SPAIN.....	286	188	962	1,617	4,205
MEXICO.....	.	.	.	429	2,162
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	11	12	112	141	335
GREECE.....	11	11	104	115	294
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	191	359	725	1,161	3,153
SPAIN.....	174	342	691	1,060	2,949
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,050	3,975	13,391	19,775	46,126
SPAIN.....	2,970	3,830	12,794	19,402	44,806
-PRP/PPS NFC(NOV)	197	86	454	493	1,420
GREECE.....	108	56	297	278	924
SPAIN.....	76	7	107	105	358
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,623	1,614	16,684	23,394	25,289
SPAIN.....	1,319	219	6,526	6,611	8,088
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	4,627	2,833	7,817
CHILE.....	16	.	1,760	3,042	3,564
ARGENTINA.....	116	5	2,117	738	2,586
PEARS.....(JUN)	910	709	3,908	16,418	6,148
SPAIN.....	719	564	2,246	6,556	2,673
REP SOUTH AFRIC	98	64	977	3,989	1,389
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	16	2,701	700
ITALY.....	79	.	107	1,216	650
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	19,904	20,539	32,927	40,125	238,879
PHILIPPINES....	11,947	8,158	18,615	15,177	123,316
THAILAND.....	5,533	9,202	8,831	18,339	80,379
PIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,579	1,215	10,326	14,743	18,357
MEXICO.....	857	429	5,844	6,633	7,609
ITALY.....	579	26	1,792	2,305	5,303
REP SOUTH AFRIC	43	.	1,392	1,893	2,833

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U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	FEBRUARY 1985	FEBRUARY 1986	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	401	41	4,351	1,799	6,522
TURKEY.....	384	36	4,058	1,509	6,109
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	1,247	19	3,178	167	6,173
IRAN.....	977	.	2,690	36	4,575
PAKISTAN.....	237	.	317	2	882
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	1,267	74	6,480	1,146	8,482
IRAN.....	776	73	4,321	1,004	6,373
PAKISTAN.....	263	.	910	.	1,258
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	131	21	3,050	3,326	3,135
GREECE.....	114	1	2,441	2,826	2,478
TURKEY.....	17	20	547	394	565
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	223	58	497	2,525	680
REP SOUTH AFRIC	52	.	224	69	328
CHILE.....	157	.	159	.	180
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	743	537	1,244	1,936	3,322
SPAIN.....	546	503	838	1,857	2,143
PORTUGAL.....	71	.	161	45	518
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	11,730	8,431	87,060	89,440	139,926
ARGENTINA.....	1,003	163	27,323	22,762	34,572
GERMANY, FED. R	3,994	2,739	18,003	18,761	33,268
AUSTRIA.....	2,095	1,105	9,785	12,325	15,976
NETHERLANDS....	1,336	1,128	6,774	7,480	11,501
SPAIN.....	951	758	6,470	8,491	11,104
REP SOUTH AFRIC	525	.	6,507	4,617	10,001
FCOJ.....(DEC)	62,758	39,278	142,521	91,341	428,347
BRAZIL.....	61,568	35,511	139,502	85,167	415,097
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	1,324	3,220	1,459	5,123	20,518
PHILIPPINES....	1,255	3,096	1,378	4,816	19,767
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	3,403	5,460	6,030	11,804	48,725
PHILIPPINES....	1,536	1,840	2,992	3,777	20,752
THAILAND.....	643	2,176	1,071	5,321	14,436
BRAZIL.....	606	720	1,123	951	5,198
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	194	429	640	727	4,634
CANADA.....	194	429	640	726	4,633
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	72	353	75	829	1,992
NEW ZEALAND....	22	67	24	76	465
CANADA.....	17	106	17	326	458
YUGOSLAVIA.....	.	42	.	161	391
UNITED KINGDOM.	.	.	.	39	334
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	2,269	768	4,504	2,221	26,982
MEXICO.....	2,057	369	3,647	804	22,264
POLAND.....	168	250	664	1,016	3,833
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	2,033	1,400	5,279	5,660	11,647
MEXICO.....	1,864	1,304	4,411	5,159	9,930
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	3,935	1,486	6,570	9,366	15,095
MEXICO.....	2,702	94	3,063	618	7,061
CANADA.....	1,117	1,379	3,304	8,729	5,829
NETHERLANDS....	59	.	59	.	1,586
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	6,690	3,297	48,272	46,720	67,788
CANADA.....	6,497	2,746	44,950	41,716	62,558
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	704	605	3,111	3,021	7,442
CANADA.....	15	.	1,814	1,593	5,623
MEXICO.....	557	524	1,079	839	1,273
CELERY.....(OCT)	302	269	1,802	1,702	5,877
CANADA.....	.	.	1,312	1,036	3,970
MEXICO.....	245	195	305	225	1,257
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	37,457	22,031	106,471	83,136	176,965
MEXICO.....	32,643	21,190	97,453	78,792	163,244
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	2,186	1,532	6,743	5,695	14,773
MEXICO.....	2,147	1,513	6,476	5,521	14,374
GARLIC.....(OCT)	669	2,163	2,145	3,727	15,353
MEXICO.....	53	28	236	189	10,458
SPAIN.....	12	28	1,108	912	2,044
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	2,305	1,503	6,834	6,665	17,350
MEXICO.....	2,174	1,458	5,737	4,105	8,968
CANADA.....	39	41	1,011	499	8,071
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	750	194	1,434	1,004	14,013
MEXICO.....	687	132	1,074	772	12,729
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	14,109	15,092	36,603	44,890	113,991
MEXICO.....	12,127	11,027	27,320	32,749	91,341
CANADA.....	1,547	3,794	7,941	11,003	16,912
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	13,172	10,924	36,614	35,114	107,146
MEXICO.....	14,783	10,087	34,223	33,741	97,183
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	3,337	1,600	8,693	5,232	48,161
CANADA.....	3,337	1,600	8,662	5,232	48,089
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	16,599	10,241	82,669	45,593	162,722
CANADA.....	16,576	10,232	82,439	45,572	161,728
SQUASH.....(OCT)	11,749	6,015	31,020	26,269	53,452
MEXICO.....	11,377	5,610	30,028	25,300	51,338
TOMATOES....(OCT)	41,554	37,270	100,589	113,666	374,333
MEXICO.....	41,145	36,097	99,679	111,470	368,998
ASPARAGUS...(FEB)	1,124	2,793	1,124	2,793	9,104
MEXICO.....	1,023	2,761	1,023	2,761	7,759
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	836	967	3,998	6,123	6,848
SPAIN.....	587	967	3,953	6,122	6,767
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	3,094	3,717	25,738	35,570	42,813
PORTUGAL.....	950	793	7,474	8,765	11,979
ISRAEL.....	552	1,325	4,276	10,904	7,527
ITALY.....	380	490	4,000	3,340	5,800
MEXICO.....	135	682	2,338	4,392	5,545
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	2,209	992	8,247	9,508	14,813
ISRAEL.....	626	418	4,152	4,889	6,263
ITALY.....	732	459	1,652	3,378	5,085
SPAIN.....	807	18	1,858	412	2,344
TOMATOES....(JUL)	10,820	8,842	68,988	58,839	105,940
ITALY.....	4,032	4,518	29,493	25,963	46,357
SPAIN.....	4,482	2,329	21,951	18,968	32,811
ISRAEL.....	1,858	1,625	12,425	10,648	16,205
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,039	1,317	2,493	3,274	17,540
SPAIN.....	1,035	1,316	2,447	3,273	17,299
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	112	128	2,759	2,148	2,897
CHINA (TAIWAN).	111	80	2,022	796	2,086
MEXICO.....	.	0	477	1,033	513
MUSHROOMS..(JUL)	3,769	7,329	38,473	50,167	64,511
CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,074	1,885	16,066	14,835	24,926
CHINA (MAINLAND	1,376	3,197	10,110	15,458	17,539
HONG KONG.....	827	1,345	4,414	12,187	8,621
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS.....(SEP)	900	673	5,678	3,910	9,123
CANADA.....	489	271	3,042	1,933	5,031
CHINA (TAIWAN).	251	356	1,042	1,031	2,125
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	3,676	5,171	13,232	15,867	34,919
MEXICO.....	3,104	4,786	10,650	12,609	29,227
GUATEMALA.....	558	374	2,568	3,024	5,295
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	1,707	2,004	11,367	13,386	15,324
MEXICO.....	1,394	1,855	10,059	12,088	13,610
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	112	92	6,433	6,287	9,039
DOMINICAN REPUB	.	.	3,596	3,359	4,520
EL SALVADOR....	76	58	1,308	2,130	1,992
GUATEMALA.....	36	33	749	695	1,746
POTATOES....(SEP)	2,014	2,677	11,687	15,977	28,512
CANADA.....	1,994	2,585	11,604	15,640	28,070
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	90	74	218	189	995
JAPAN.....	45	32	130	71	458
CHINA (TAIWAN).	17	7	25	33	195
KOREA, REPUBLIC	7	12	12	37	121
CHILE.....	10	16	35	34	117
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	4,092	2,362	9,404	6,342	47,878
PHILIPPINES.....	3,655	2,121	8,522	5,281	41,118
BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	110	9	2,165	2,550	8,440
BRAZIL.....	95	9	2,067	2,490	8,307
PISTACH,UNSH(AUG)	77	1,271	6,492	10,890	9,452
IRAN.....	77	1,217	6,421	10,519	9,303
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	418	331	2,767	3,152	3,897
BRAZIL.....	296	139	1,906	1,989	2,769
PERU.....	86	80	669	848	971
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,322	3,941	24,096	31,652	43,012
INDIA.....	1,168	1,581	12,378	15,439	19,586
BRAZIL.....	1,210	1,941	7,263	12,742	16,289
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	601	132	1,674	979	3,709
TURKEY.....	593	129	1,570	921	3,556
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS.....(SEP)	2750168	2608247	4,572,962	6,882,079	8,516,443
GERMANY, FED. R	2369148	1754619	3,766,970	5,286,691	5,232,349
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	108,971	563,123	399,617	1,145,313	726,651
GRAPE WINE (1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	3,269	2,867	8,665	7,595	59,642
ITALY.....	1,899	1,348	4,822	3,267	27,757
FRANCE.....	610	819	1,875	2,251	16,269
SPAIN.....	627	543	1,697	1,763	13,146
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	25,652	21,716	65,119	54,879	422,615
ITALY.....	13,762	11,376	34,452	29,697	221,326
FRANCE.....	5,092	5,482	14,242	13,869	104,377
GERMANY, FED. R	3,475	2,394	8,560	5,578	54,338
PT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,556	1,331	3,232	3,094	19,476
ITALY.....	703	835	1,777	1,521	10,575
SPAIN.....	442	399	963	1,263	7,210
CUT FLOWERS (1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.....(JAN)	15,719	30,185	24,704	50,279	168,653
COLOMBIA.....	12,156	23,162	19,515	40,253	133,252
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	66,194	51,236	104,283	111,301	420,326
COLOMBIA.....	64,806	47,492	101,661	105,429	397,340

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